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1. Field of the Invention:

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Electrostatographic printing machines such as photocopiers, laser printers, facsimile machines and the like incorporating intermediate transfuse systems and belts are well known in the art, as illustrated by embodiments of U.S. Patents 5,922,440; 5,991,590; 5,434,657 and 5,459,008, for example. Transfuse systems and copy machines incorporate an intermediate continuous belt having a surface which is receptive to the electrostatic transfer of toner images from a photoreceptor belt or drum, generally by applying a charge to the intermediate belt which is opposite to the charge of the toner images. The toner-imaged intermediate transfuse belt is then continuously cycled

through the pressure nip between a heated roller and a pressure roller, in surface contact with a copy sheet whereby the toner images are heat-fused to the surface of the copy sheet and transferred from the surface of the transfuse belt when the belt and copy sheet exit the pressure nip.

In electrostatographic printing machines in which the toner image is transferred from the intermediate transfer member to the image receiving substrate, it is important that the transfer of the toner particles from the intermediate transfer member to the image receiving substrate be substantially 100 percent. Less than complete transfer to the image receiving substrate results in image degradation and low resolution. Completely efficient transfer is particularly important when the imaging process involves generating full color images since undesirable color deterioration in the final colors can occur when the color images are not completely transferred from the intermediate transfer member.

Thus, it is important that the intermediate transfer member surface has excellent release characteristics with respect to the toner particles. Conventional materials known in the art for use as intermediate transfer members often possess the strength, conformability and electrical conductivity necessary for use as intermediate transfer members, but can suffer from poor toner release characteristics, especially with respect to higher gloss image receiving substrates, and poor adhesion to the substrate, particularly under the effects of heat.

Although continuous application of a liquid release agent to the belt surface increases toner transfer, the

transfer member outer layer can swell upon repeated addition of the release agents. For example, it has been shown that silicon rubber performs well as a transfer layer, but swells significantly in the presence of hydrocarbon fluid release agents and loses adhesion to the support belt, particularly when heated. Also, release properties have been shown to decay from repeated interaction with certain release agents such as hydrocarbon release agents.

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U.S. Pat. No. 5,459,008 discloses an intermediate transfer member in combination with a thin film coating of a release agent material comprising a polyolefin, a silicon polymer, or grafts of these polymers, and mixtures thereof.

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U.S. Patent No. 5,922,440 discloses an intermediate toner-transfer belt having a polyimide film support, an adhesive binder layer or prime coat, a polymer layer such as a fluoropolymer, polyimide or silicone rubber, and an outer release layer of a similar polymer. While the optional adhesive binder layer provides some degree of improved mechanical adhesion to the polyimide film substrate, the mechanical adhesion to the belt support and/or to the polymer layer is subject to failure after repeated use in the transfusion transfer process whereby the useful life of the belt is reduced.

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A need remains for an intermediate transfer member that exhibits substantially 100 percent toner fusion and transfer, without system failure, to image receiving substrates having glosses ranging from low to very high, over a prolonged life of use at elevated temperatures without delamination and breakdown. Further, a need

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remains for a combination of a transfer member surface layer and a release agent that does not result in significant swelling and separation of the outer layer of the transfer member. In addition, it is desired to
 5 present a transfusion belt in which the transfer properties of the belt do not significantly decay or degrade over repeated reuse at elevated temperatures.

Finally, it is desirable that the release surface of the
 10 transfusion belt remains smooth and glossy after repeated reuse in order to continue to produce 100% transfer of the toner images and the formation of copy images which have glossy surfaces and have a pleasing appearance over the lifespan of the belt.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an improved reusable
 20 intermediate transfuse belt for use in the electrostatic process of forming toner images thereon and heating sufficiently to fuse the images and transfer them as glossy-surfaced images to a copy sheet in contact therewith, which belt is resistant to heat-degradation
 25 and delamination over an extended life of repeated reuse.

The novel transfuse belts of the present invention have an elastomer-coated, continuous seamless fabric belt support and a conformable release layer of an elastomer
 30 polymer having a smooth glossy surface, characterized by the presence of an intermediate hydrolyzed polyfunctional moisture-cured silicone primer layer which is chemically-bonded to both the elastomer-coated belt support and to the elastomer release layer present thereon to prevent

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any separation or delamination of the elastomer release layer over prolonged reuse of the transfuse belt at elevated fusion temperatures up to at least about 200°C.

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The Drawings

In the accompanying drawings:

10 Fig. 1 is a schematic view of an image development apparatus incorporating an intermediate transfuse belt according to the present invention, and

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a transfuse belt according to an embodiment of the present invention.

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Detailed Description

The novel transfuse belts of the present invention
 20 comprise a conventional elastomer-integrated fiber fabric support since such supports have exceptional strength and resistance to elongation even when heated to the elevated temperatures of the electrostatographic toner-transfusion copying process which range up to about 200°C. The
 25 present transfuse belts support a conventional conformable release layer of an elastomer polymer and are characterized by the use of an intermediate chemical bonding layer of a polyfunctional primer material which is reactive with the elastomeric material which is
 30 integrated, penetrated or impregnated into the fibrous support, and is also reactive with the elastomer of the conformable top layer to form a chemical bond between the top layer and the fabric belt support.

Fabric materials are made from fibers or threads and woven, knitted or pressed into a cloth or felt type structure. Woven, as used herein, refers to fabrics of fibers closely oriented by warp and filler strands at right angles to each other. Nonwoven, as used herein, refers to randomly integrated fibers or filaments. The fabric material useful as the substrate herein must be suitable for allowing a high operating temperature (i.e., greater than about 180° C., preferable greater than 200° C.), capable of exhibiting high mechanical strength, providing heat insulating properties (this, in turn, improves the thermal efficiency of the proposed fusing system), and possessing electrical insulating properties. In addition, it is preferred that the fabric substrate have a flexural strength of from about 200,000 to about 3,000,000 psi, and a flexural modulus of from about 25,000 to about 55,000 psi. Examples of suitable fabrics include woven or nonwoven cotton fabric, wool fabric, carbon fiber fabric, graphite fabric, fiberglass, woven or nonwoven polyimide (for example KELVAR® available from DuPont), woven or nonwoven polyamide, such as nylon or polyphenylene isophthalamide (for example, NOMEX® of E.I. DuPont of Wilmington, Del.), polyester, polycarbonate, polyacryl, polystyrene, polyethylene, polypropylene, copolymers of the above, with and without reinforcing fibers, and the like.

In an electrostatographic printing machine, each image being transferred is formed on an imaging member. The imaging member can take conventional forms such as a photoreceptor belt or drum, an ionographic belt or drum, and the like. The image may then be developed by contacting the latent image with a toner or developer at a developing station. The development system can be either

wet or dry. The developed image is then transferred to an intermediate transfer member. The image can be either a single image or a multi-image. In a multi-image system, each of the images may be formed on the imaging member and developed sequentially and then transferred to the intermediate transfer member, or in an alternative method, each image may be formed on the imaging member, developed, and transferred in registration to the intermediate transfer member.

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In a typical electrostatographic reproducing apparatus, a light image of an original to be copied is recorded in the form of an electrostatic latent image upon a photosensitive member and the latent image is subsequently rendered visible by the application of electroscopic thermoplastic resin particles which are commonly referred to as toner. Specifically, a photoreceptor is charged on its surface by means of a charger to which a voltage has been supplied from a power supply. The photoreceptor is then imagewise exposed to light from an optical system or an image input apparatus, such as a laser and light emitting diode, to form an electrostatic latent image thereon. Generally, the electrostatic latent image is developed by bringing a developer mixture from a developer station into contact therewith. Development can be effected by use of a magnetic brush, powder cloud, or other known development process. A dry developer mixture usually comprises carrier granules having toner particles adhering triboelectrically thereto. Toner particles are attracted from the carrier granules to the latent image forming a toner powder image thereon. Alternatively, a liquid developer material may be employed, which includes a liquid carrier having toner particles dispersed therein. The liquid developer material is advanced into contact

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

with the electrostatic latent image and the toner particles are deposited thereon in image configuration.

After the toner particles have been deposited on the photoconductive surface, in image configuration, they are transferred to an intermediate transfer member, or bias transfer member, and subsequently transferred to and heat fused on a copy sheet. Examples of copy substrates include paper, transparency material such as polyester, polycarbonate, or the like, cloth, wood, metal, or any other desired material upon which the finished image will be situated.

Transfer and fusing occur simultaneously in a transfix configuration. As shown in Fig. 1, a transfer apparatus 15 is depicted as transfix belt 4 being held in position by driver rollers 22 and heated roller 2. Heated roller 2 comprises a heater element 3. Transfix belt 4 is driven by driving rollers 22 in the direction of arrow 8. The developed image from photoreceptor 10, which is driven in direction 7 by rollers 1, is transferred to transfix belt 4 when contact with photoreceptor 10 and belt 4 occurs. Pressure roller 5 aids in transfer of the developed image from photoreceptor 10 to transfix belt 4. The transferred image is subsequently transferred to copy substrate 16 and simultaneously fixed to copy substrate 16 by passing the copy substrate 16 between belt 4 (containing the developed image) and pressure roller 9. A nip is formed by heated roller 2 with heating element 3 contained therein and pressure roller 9. Copy substrate 16 passes through the nip formed by heated roller 2 and pressure roller 9, and simultaneous transfer and fusing of the developed image to the copy substrate 16 occurs. In some cases it may be necessary, optionally, to cool the belt 4 before it re-

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commercially as VITON B[®], and (3) a class of tetrapolymers of vinylidene fluoride, hexafluoropropylene, tetrafluoroethylene and a cure site monomer. VITON A[®], and VITON B[®], and other VITON[®] designations are trademarks of E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company. In another preferred embodiment, the fluoroelastomer is a tetrapolymer having a relatively low quantity of vinylidene fluoride, . An example is VITON GF[®], available from E.I. DuPont de Nemours, Inc. The VITON GF[®] has 35 mole percent of vinylidene fluoride, 34 mole percent of hexafluoropropylene and 29 mole percent of tetrafluoroethylene with 2 percent cure site monomer. The cure site monomer can be those available from DuPont such as 4-bromoperfluorobutene-1, 1,1-dihydro-4-bromoperfluorobutene-1, 3-bromoperfluoropropene-1, 1,1-dihydro-3-bromoperfluoropropene-1, or any other suitable, known, commercially available cure site monomer.

The outer conformable layer is coated on the primer-coated substrate in any suitable known manner. Typical techniques for coating such materials on the reinforcing member include liquid and dry powder spray coating, dip coating, wire wound rod coating, fluidized bed coating, powder coating, electrostatic spraying, sonic spraying, blade coating, molding, laminating, and the like. It is preferred to spray or flow coat the outer material when the thickness desired is about 25 to about 125 μm .

The elastomer support coating 27, of natural or synthetic rubber, preferably includes electrically conductive particles dispersed in the coating. These electrically conductive particles decrease the resistivity of the support fabric belt 26 into the desired surface

resistivity range of from about 10^2 to less than about 10^{14} , preferably from about 10^6 to about 10^{13} , and more preferably from about 10^{10} to about 10^{12} ohms-sq. The desired volume resistivity is from about 10^5 to about 10^{13} ,
 5 preferably from about 10^7 to about 10^{11} ohm-cm. The desired resistivity can be provided by varying the concentration of the conductive filler. It is important to have the resistivity within this desired range. The transfuse belt 25 will exhibit undesirable effects if the
 10 resistivity is not within the required range, including nonconformance at the contact nip, poor toner releasing properties resulting in copy contamination, and generation of contaminant during charging. Other problems include resistivity that is susceptible to changes in temperature,
 15 relative humidity, running time, and leaching out of contamination to photoconductors. The substrate material 26/27 and the conforming layer material 29 preferably possess the desired resistivity enabling a field to be created for transfer, and discharge of the field before
 20 the next imaging cycle. The field created preferably is able to transfer dry toner or liquid ink from one substrate to another. Further, the preferred outer layer is preferably thin enough to create and dissipate a field, yet insulative enough to prevent electrical shorts from
 25 pin holes in transferring substrates. It is desired that the outer layer 29 of the transfer or transfix belt 25 has a resistivity falling within the ranges disclosed above.

In a preferred embodiment, a release agent is used in
 30 combination with the intermediate transfer member or transfix member 25. Particularly preferred release agents are aqueous silicone polymer release agents such as aqueous polydimethyl siloxane, fluorosilicone, fluoropolymers, and the like. In a particularly preferred

embodiment, the release agent is polydimethyl siloxane release agent that is a liquid emulsion instead of oil-based or wax-based, and comprises cationic electrical control agents or metallic end group polymers to impart cationic electrical conductivity. Examples of commercially available silicone release agents include GE Silicone SM2167 Antistat®, General Electric SF1023, DF1040, SF1147, SF1265, SF1706, SF18-350, SF96, SM2013, SM2145, SF1154, SM3030, DF104, SF1921, SF1925, SF69, SM2101, SM2658, SF1173, SF1202 and SF1204.

The release agent material may or may not comprise conductive fillers for antistatic properties. Suitable conductive fillers include carbon black; graphite; boron nitride; metal oxides such as copper oxide, zinc oxide, titanium dioxide, silicone dioxide, and the like, and mixtures thereof. If a filler is present in the release agent material, it is preferably present in an amount of from about 0.5 to about 40 percent, preferably from about 0.5 to about 15 percent by weight of total solids.

The release agent is applied to the transfer member as a relatively thin outer coating layer prior to transfer of the developer material or toner images. Preferably, the release agent is applied to the transfer member by a wick, roller, or other known application member. The release agent is supplied in an amount of from about 0.01 to about 15 $\mu\text{l}/\text{copy}$, preferably from about 0.1 to about 2 $\mu\text{l}/\text{copy}$, as a thin film covering the outer layer of the transfer member.

The following example illustrates the preparation of a transfuse belt according to a preferred embodiment.

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5 It should be understood that the above description
is merely illustrative of the invention. Various
alternatives and modifications can be devised by
those skilled in the art without departing from this
invention. Accordingly, the present invention is
10 intended to embrace all such alternatives,
modifications and variances which fall within the
scope of the appended claims.